

Vectors

vectors in plane

$$* \vec{A} = OA = ai + bj$$

where

i, j are the fundamental unit vectors

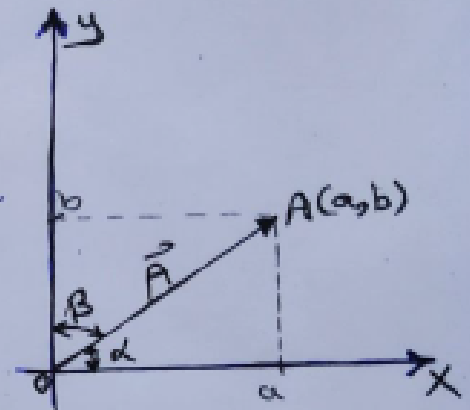
$$* \text{Length of } \vec{A} = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$* \text{Unit vector} = \vec{U}_A = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{ai + bj}{|\vec{A}|}$$

$$\vec{U}_A = \frac{a}{|\vec{A}|} i + \frac{b}{|\vec{A}|} j \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{but, } \cos \alpha = \sin \beta = \frac{a}{|\vec{A}|} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\cos \beta = \sin \alpha = \frac{b}{|\vec{A}|} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$



Sub. eq (2) & eq (3) in eq (1) give:-

$$* \vec{U}_A = \cos \alpha i + \cos \beta j$$

$$\text{or } \vec{U}_A = \cos \alpha i + \sin \alpha j$$

$$* \vec{A} = \vec{U}_A \cdot |\vec{A}| = (\cos \alpha i + \sin \alpha j) \cdot |\vec{A}|$$

where

a, b :- Direction numbers

α, β :- Direction angles

$\cos \alpha, \cos \beta$:- Direction Cosines

EX.(1):- Find a vector in plane (R^2) of length (7 units) which makes angle (35°) with x-axis?

Answer:-

Since $|\vec{A}| = 7$ & $\alpha = 35^\circ$

$$\vec{A} = |\vec{A}| (\cos \alpha \hat{i} + \sin \alpha \hat{j})$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} = 7 * (\cos 35^\circ \hat{i} + \sin 35^\circ \hat{j})$$

$$= \boxed{5.7 \hat{i} + 4 \hat{j}}$$

EX(2):- Find the angle between the vector $\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ and the x-axis?

Answer:-

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \right)$$

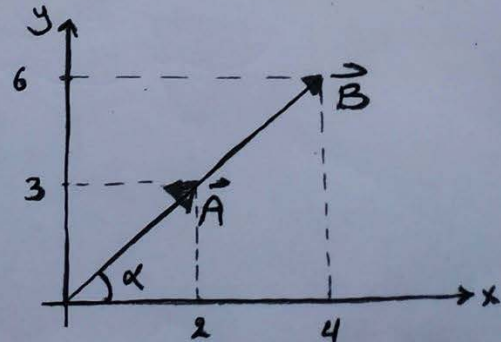
$$\alpha = \boxed{56.3^\circ}$$

Note:- Two vectors are parallel if either is proportional to another

i.e. $\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B} \iff \vec{B} = t\vec{A}$ ($\vec{u}_A = \vec{u}_B$)
 where t is a scalar quantity

EX(3):- The two vectors $\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ and $\vec{B} = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}$ are parallel, for the reason that

$$\vec{B} = 2(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) = 2\vec{A}$$



Vectors in a space

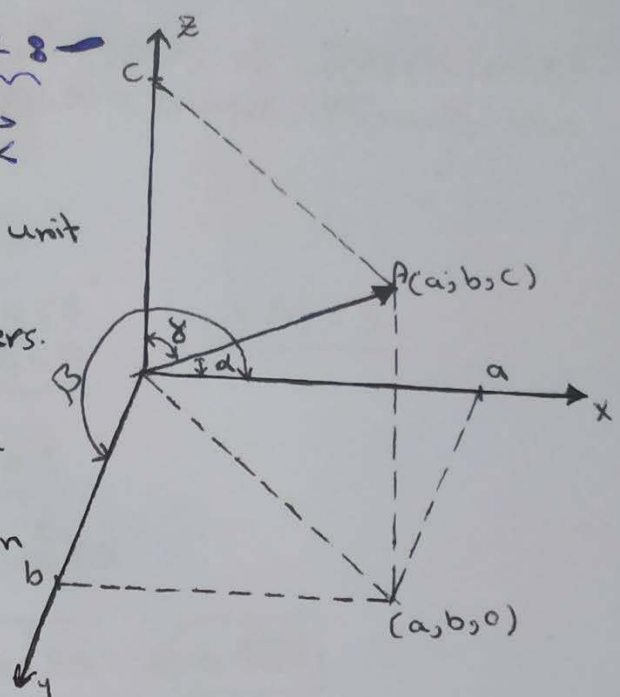
$\vec{A} = \vec{OA} = a\vec{i} + b\vec{j} + c\vec{k}$
 where O

$\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ are the fundamental unit vectors.

a, b, c : Direction numbers.

α, β, γ : Direction angle

$\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$: Direction Cosines.



$* \vec{U}_A = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$

$* \text{Length of } \vec{A} = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

$\vec{U}_A = \frac{a\vec{i} + b\vec{j} + c\vec{k}}{|\vec{A}|}$

$\vec{U}_A = \frac{a}{|\vec{A}|}\vec{i} + \frac{b}{|\vec{A}|}\vec{j} + \frac{c}{|\vec{A}|}\vec{k}$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{|\vec{A}|} \quad ; \quad \cos \beta = \frac{b}{|\vec{A}|} \quad ; \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{c}{|\vec{A}|}$

$\therefore \vec{U}_A = \cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k}$

where

$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$

and $\vec{A} = |\vec{A}| \cdot \vec{U}_A$



EX(1): Find a vector in R^3 (space) of length (5 units) that makes angles (70°) with the x-axis, (85°) with the y-axis

Answer:

$$\alpha = 70^\circ$$

$$\gamma = ?$$

$$\beta = 85^\circ$$

$$\text{Vector } \vec{A} = ?$$

$$|\vec{A}| = 5$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \gamma = 1 - \cos^2 70 - \cos^2 85$$

$$\cos \gamma = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 70 - \cos^2 85} = \boxed{0.935}$$

$$\vec{A} = |\vec{A}| \cdot (\cos \alpha \hat{i} + \cos \beta \hat{j} + \cos \gamma \hat{k})$$

$$= 5 * (\cos 70 \hat{i} + \cos 85 \hat{j} + 0.935 \hat{k})$$

$$= \boxed{5 * (1.7 \hat{i} + 0.435 \hat{j} + 0.935 \hat{k})}$$

EX(2): Find the acute angle between the x-axis and the vector $\vec{A} = -4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}$?

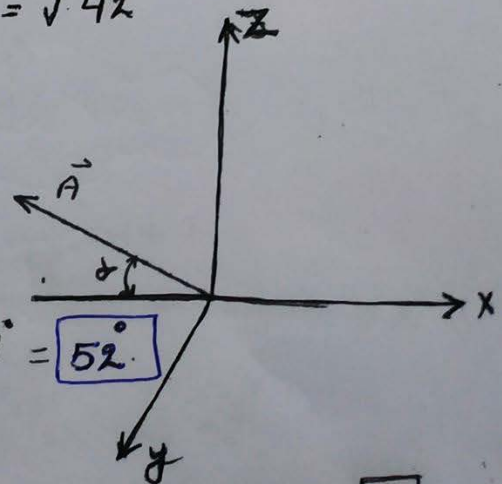
Answer:

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (5)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{42}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{42}} = 0.617$$

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1}(0.617) \cong 128^\circ$$

The required angle is $180^\circ - 128^\circ = \boxed{52^\circ}$



Definition
 1) Algebraic addition :-

If $\vec{A} = a_1i + b_1j$ and $\vec{B} = a_2i + b_2j$
 Then $\vec{A} + \vec{B} = (a_1 + a_2)i + (b_1 + b_2)j$

2) Subtraction :-

$\vec{A} - \vec{B} = (a_1 - a_2)i + (b_1 - b_2)j$

EX(1) :- If $\vec{A} = 2i + 3j$ and $\vec{B} = 4i + j$, then find $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ and $\vec{B} - \vec{A}$ and sketch ?

Answer :-

$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = (2i + 3j) + (4i + j)$
 $= (2 + 4)i + (3 + 1)j$
 $= \boxed{6i + 4j}$

$\vec{B} - \vec{A} = (4i + j) - (2i + 3j)$
 $= (4 - 2)i + (1 - 3)j$
 $= \boxed{2i - 2j}$

